

ASTER. A good working specimen of *Aster* will possess representative foliage from different levels, not merely dismembered axes or tops. A note on the color of the rays will be extremely helpful.

BIDENS. Many herbarium sheets contain a mixture of two or more species of *Bidens*. Great care is needed, especially in collecting the smaller forms, which often occur as widely scattered individuals, to secure a uniform series under each number. Mature fruit is as important as flowers in this genus.

ERIGERON. Greater attention needs to be paid to the lower leaves and basal rosettes.

EUPATORIUM. In *E. purpureum* and related species observations are required on flower-color, approximate number of florets in a head and whether the stem is solid or hollow.

HELIANTHUS. If the specimen fails to show whether the cauline leaves are alternate or opposite, this fact merits a note on the label. The underground parts will probably be given greater weight in future treatments of sunflowers.

LACTUCA. Mature fruit is of prime importance in this genus and useful corroborative evidence is contributed by the color of the florets.

SENECIO. Basal leaves and rosettes are of special interest in this difficult genus.

SOLIDAGO. As in *Aster*, with additional attention directed to the basal rosettes and stolons, when present. Excellent taxonomic characters have recently been developed on the basis of the subterranean organs.

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ALBINO FORMS OF THE BEACH PEA.—

LATHYRUS JAPONICUS Willd., var. ALEUTICUS (Greene) Fernald, forma **albinus**, f. nov., corollis albidis. TYPE from LABRADOR: Northwest River, Lake Melville, July 30, 1921, *R. H. Wetmore*, Nat. Herb. Can. no. 102,994 (in Gray Herb.).

L. JAPONICUS, var. PELLITUS Fernald, forma **candidus**, f. nov., corollis albidis. TYPE from MASSACHUSETTS: Osterville, June, 1890, *Susan Minns* (in Gray Herb.).—M. L. FERNALD.